UCAPAWA News

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING AND ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA-CIO

Vol. IV, No. 17 — September 15, 1944 — 68 — Price 5 Cents

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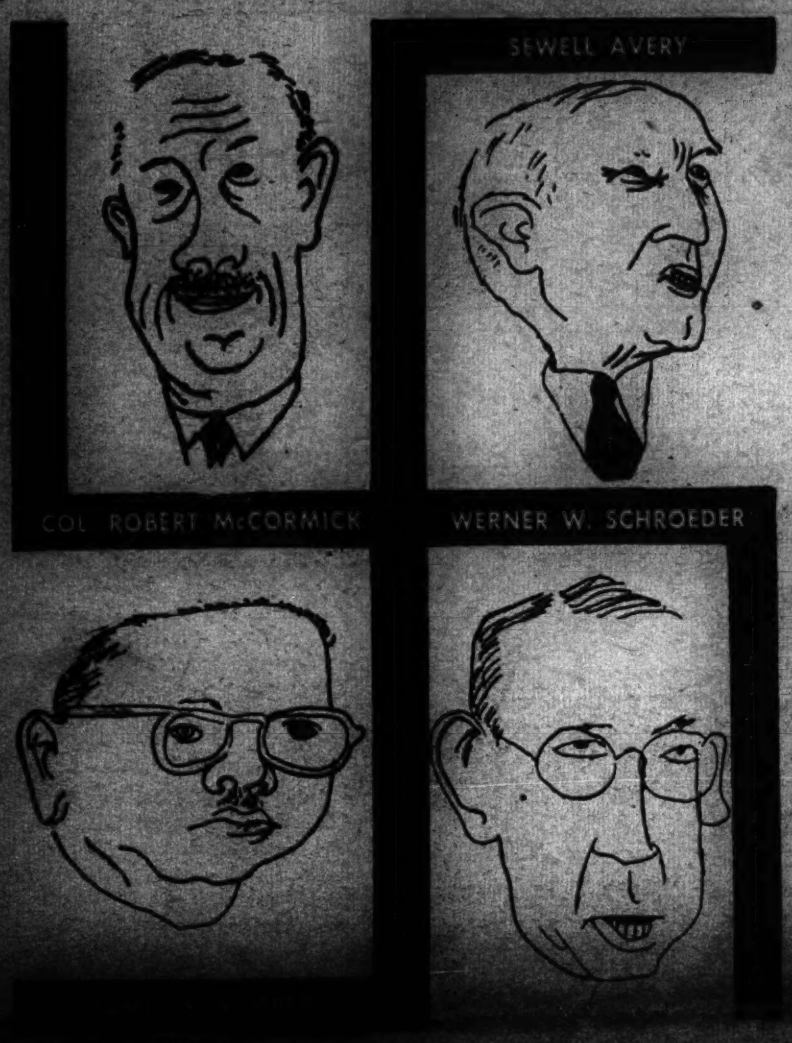
OF AGRICULTURE

HAVE YOU Registered To Vote?

This Is What You're Up Against:



HITLER'S PATTERN fits this native fascist quartet perfectly. Although they have long spouted the Hitler line, their candidate, Gov. Dewey, has failed to renounce them. In fact, he curry's their favor. He elevated Kemper to the important post of finance chairman while Schroeder as GOP vice-chairman shoots Dewey the latest orders from the McCormick-Avery corner.

65c Min. Wage Bill Introduced In Senate Comm.

Washington, D. C.—A resolution putting Congress on record for a 65c per hour Minimum Wage was introduced in the Senate on Aug. 25 by Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.). Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, which will probably hold hearings soon, the Resolution (S. Con. Res. 48) reads:

"Whereas, pursuant to the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, which was designed to aid in stabilizing the cost of living, the President, in Executive Orders 9250 and 9328, conferred authority upon the National War Labor Board to correct substandards of living; and

"Whereas, substandard wages not only undermine the health and strength of the Nation, but curtail production; and

"Whereas, Congress deems it desirable to determine a rate below which wage rates shall be considered substandard; Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that a straight time hourly rate of 65c per hour is the minimum below which the National War Labor Board shall consider any wage rate substandard."

Pepper worked closely with the UCAPAWA Washington office in conferences which resulted in the Pepper Resolution. Other unions which participated in these conferences were the Textile, Furniture and Shoe Workers unions.

All of labor is vitally interested

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Reconversion Is Now Hot Political Issue

Washington, D. C.—The passage of the George Reconversion Bill in the Senate and its counterpart in the House has finally brought both bills before the Senate and House conference committee in an effort to agree on a bill satisfactory to both branches. Thus, the issue of Reconversion has become a yardstick by which the people of America will measure their candidates in the forthcoming November elections.

As inadequate as the George Bill was as passed in the Senate, the House version of the bill [illegible] Even Senator George was forced to admit it. Only a skeleton of the George Bill remained after the House removed all provisions for unemployment benefits and for central planning during the reconversion period.

"The American people understand that the real issue on reconversion is jobs for all after the war," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in an effort to persuade Congress to vote a decent reconversion bill.

"They know that the cry of 'State's rights' is merely a smokescreen to hide the efforts of certain reactionary and die-hard groups to return this country to 'business-as-usual' after the war.

". . . There seems to have been no comprehension of the very serious problems which lie ahead, as America converts from war to peace."

Denouncing the House version of the George Bill, Reps. Dingell (D., Mich.), Forand (D., R. I.), Lynch (D., Pa.), and Eberharter (D., Pa.) said, "We think the bill is utterly inadequate to deal with the reconversion problem. . . . Congress must protect the rights of the millions of men and women who have worked in war plants and have produced the munitions of war that are making our victory possible."

Urge Benefits For Workers In Packing-Sheds

Washington, D.C.—An amendment to provide unemployment compensation for packing-shed workers was offered on the floor of the House of Representatives on Aug. 31 by Rep Outland of California. Introduced as an amendment to the George reconversion bill, Outland told the House that if his amendment is not adopted, he would introduce a separate bill on this issue.

In an eloquent speech, Outland called upon Congress to provide proper protection to the thousands of packing-shed workers who migrate through alifornia, Arizona, Texas and Florida, following the fruit and vegetable crops.

FLASH!
Election Won At Acme-Evans

Indianapolis, Ind.—By a walloping vote of 113 to 9, the employees of the Acme-Evans Milling Company chose UCAPAWA Local 84 as their collective bargaining agent in an NLRB election held here on Sept. 6.

The UCAPAWA victory climaxed a three-year fight to obtain recognition in the plant, according to Int. Vice-Pres. Robert Clark. Immediately following the vote tabulation, Local 84 presented its proposed contract for negotiation with the Company. A large measure of credit is due Walter Hill, Pres. of Local 84, for the overwhelming success of the election.

New Locals Chartered In Charleston, Winston

Charleston, S.C.—On Sept. 1 the Tobacco Workers Organizing Committee which has recently secured the first collective bargaining contract at the American Tobacco Co. plant here, was chartered as Local 15, UCAPAWA-CIO. (The names of the officers of the new local were not yet available when the News went to press.)

Winston-Salem, N.C.—The Tobacco Workers Organizing Committee, covering the R. J. Reynolds ("Camel") plant and three leaf tobacco houses was reorganized on Sept. 1 as the United Tobacco Workers Union, Local 22, UCAPAWA-CIO. Approximately 14,000 workers in the three plants are under contract with UCAPAWA.

GROWTH OF UNION

The growth of the Union, development of leadership, the greater responsibility of the members and the leaders in handling their problems and the desire of the International Executive Board that these workers have full representation and voting rights at the coming International Convention, led the Int. Exec. Board to take this step at this time.

By unanimous agreement of over 200 Shop Steward Council members, an Executive Board of 24 officers for the new Local were appointed by the International Officers for a temporary period of time due to the impossibility of holding elections during the pending War Labor Board case.

The officers are as follows:

Frank Green, former Int. Rep. in Charleston, S.C., will be temporary chairman; Evan Blakely and Robert Black, Vice-Chairmen; S. B. Templeton, Fin. Secy.; Etta Hobson, Asst. Fin. Secy; Willie Greer, Treas.; Martha Moses, Rec. Secy.; Clyde Watts, Asst. Rec. Secy.; William DeBerry and Clara Hutcherson, Int. Representatives; Eleanore Hoagland, Educational Dir.; Theodosia Simpson, Business Agent; John Henry Miller, Sgt.-at-Arms; Robt. Lathan, Thos. Jackson, W. C. Sheppard, Rev. Frank O'Neal and Velma Hopkins, Trustees; Rev. Walter Young, Chaplain; Crawford Shelton and Edgar Welborn, members of the Board. J. Garfield Wilson and Caroline Clark are Chairmen of the night workers.

Frank Hargrove, former Director of the Tobacco Workers Organizing Committee in Winston-Salem, was appointed as Regional Director for the State of Arkansas.

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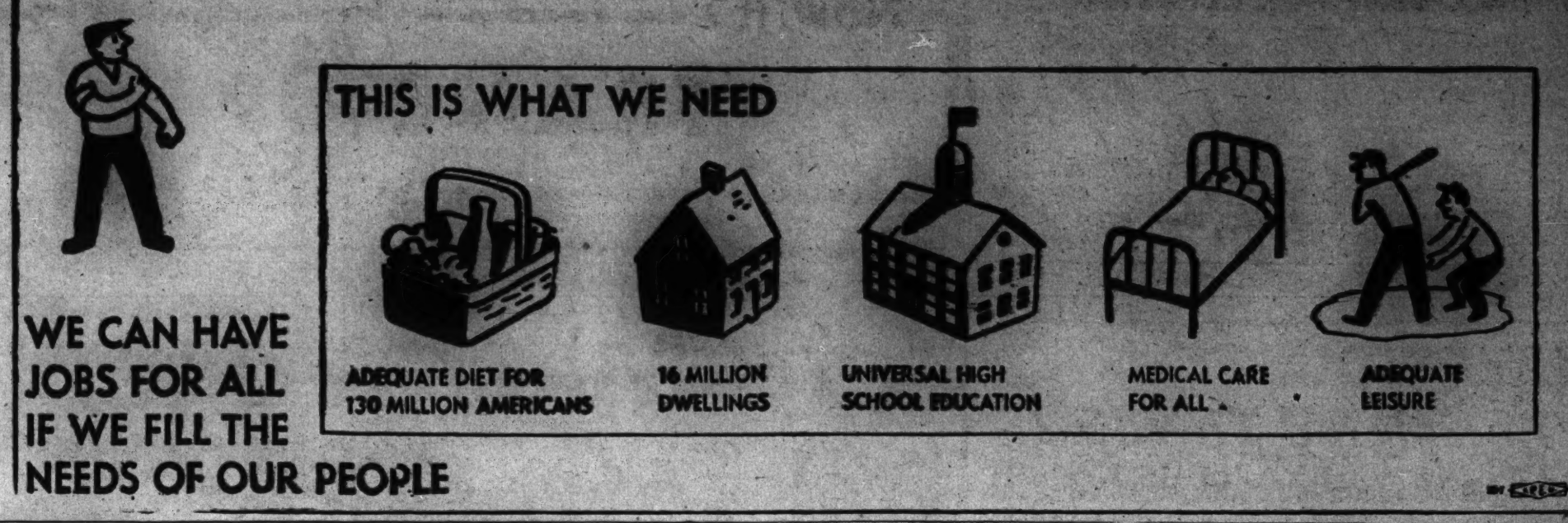
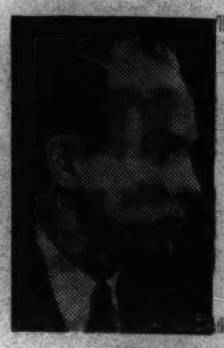

THIS IS WHAT WE NEED
ADEQUATE DIET FOR 130 MILLION AMERICANS
16 MILLION DWELLINGS
UNIVERSAL HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION
MEDICAL CARE FOR ALL
ADEQUATE LEISURE
WE CAN HAVE JOBS FOR ALL IF WE FILL THE NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE



FACING OUR PROBLEMS

By DONALD HENDERSON,
General President

UNION-SMASHING THROUGH "FRAME-UP"

NEARLY a year ago, the 12,000 workers of the Reynolds Co., makers of the famous "Camels" cigarettes, decisively defeated the Company, the Company Union, and the AFL.

UCAPAWA won the NLRB election by a vote of over 6,000 to 3,0000. A contract was signed.

In June during a noon recess of the War Labor Board panel where hearings on disputed issues before the WLB were being heard, Company Union stooges staged the most outrageous frameup ever to come to my attention.

The facts in this case are given on page three in this issue of UCAPAWA News. I was present at this WLB hearing, and stood not more than 10 feet away from Bill De Berry talking to three members of the WLB panel.

If there had even been an argument, I certainly would have been aware of it. So would the government officials. Not until the next day was I informed that this outrageous charge had been made against Brother Bill DeBerry.

THIS frameup is not primarily a race question, but an attempt on the part of the discredited Company Union to smash the successfully growing Union at the R. J. Reynolds plants by trying to provoke race hatred, race riots and disruption.

It is not only outrageous, but so obvious as to be almost stupid. How such an occurrence could claim to have happened at noontime in a federal district courtroom with government officials, UCAPAWA officials, and even Company officials standing not more than 5 to 15 feet from one another, and have nobody know about it, indicates how desperate these Company Union stooges have become.

In spite of the obvious nature of the frameup, two lower courts have already convicted Bill DeBerry. The case is now before Supreme Court of North Carolina on appeal.

This is not a matter primarily of our International Organizer, Bill DeBerry; it is a desperate and vicious attempt to smash a successful CIO union in the South. It is an attack upon every member of UCAPAWA and the CIO.

EVERY member should feel a personal obligation in participating in this campaign to defeat this frameup. Our members and leaders should busy themselves acquainting the rest of the CIO in your communities with the facts of this frameup. All civic and community organizations with whom you have any connections should be approached and acquainted with the facts and urged to take some appropriate action.

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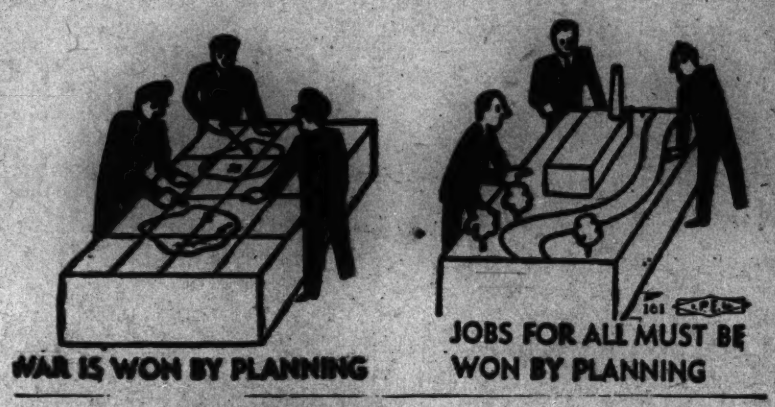


UCAPAWA Convention Coming!

PHILADELPHIA — The "cradle of liberty," will be the scene of the forthcoming Fifth International Convention of UCAPAWA. A call to the Convention, issued by Pres. Donald Henderson and Secy-Treas. Harold J. Lane, will be received shortly by all UCAPAWA Locals.

Taking place at Philadelphia's Hotel Sylvania, Dec. 4 through 9, 1944, the Fifth Convention will represent all Local Unions affiliated with the International Union for three months or more prior to the opening of the Convention.

The voting power of Local Unions represented at the Convention shall be on the basis of one vote for every member.

Locals are urged to prepare resolutions for submission to the Convention.

What Is The National Citizens PAC?

What is the National Citizens Political Action Committee?

It is a non-partisan organization for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president and Harry S. Truman as vice-president and for the election of a progressive Congress.

●

How does the National Citizens PAC seek to accomplish its objectives?

First, by urging all qualified citizens to register and vote.

Second, by widely publicizing the issues of the 1944 election and the records of the candidates.

Third, by giving financial assistance to or on behalf of candidates supported by National Citizens PAC.

●

What is the difference between National Citizens PAC and CIO PAC?

CIO PAC expresses the will of the 5,500,000 CIO members, while the National Citizens PAC speaks for all progressive Americans, in and out of the labor movement. Both PACs have common objectives.

●

Is National Citizens PAC in any way connected with the Democratic or Republican Party?

No, it is not. It is a strictly non-partisan group. There are members of both the Democratic and Republican parties on the committee. Independent voters, owing allegiance to no party, are also well represented on the Committee.

●

Will National Citizens PAC support Democratic or Republican candidates?

It will support candidates irrespective of affiliation, if their pledges and records indicate they are in accord with the National Citizens PAC objectives.

●

Why does National Citizens PAC support Roosevelt, Truman and progressive Congressmen?

It supports them because it believes that they are the candidates best qualified to lead the American people in the fight to attain these broad objectives:

a) Swift and decisive victory in in the war.
b) A just and enduring peace, with an international organization embracing all peace-loving nations.
c) Full production and full employment after the war.
d) Equality of opportunity and full security for all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed.

●

How does National Citizens PAC propose to aid the election of Roosevelt, Truman and a progressive Congress?

It will bring the issues of the election to the American people—the issues of war, peace, full employment and full production. It will bring to the attention of the electorate the records of the candidates. It will urge the registration of all eligible voters, and press especially for suitable voting machinery to guarantee the men and women in the armed forces their right of franchise. It will cooperate with all groups who share similar aims.

●

Who are the members of the National Citizens PAC?

The officers are Hon. George W. Norris, honorary chairman; Sidney Hillman, CIO-PAC head, chairman; James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union, vice-chairman; Freda Kirchwey, publisher, The Nation, vice-chairman; R. J. Thomas, president, United Auto Workers, treasurer; James H. McGill, McGill Manufacturing Company, comptroller; and Clark Foreman, president, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, secretary.

Executive Board members include former governors Elmer Benson of Minnesota and Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Verda Barnes, director, Women's Division, CIO-PAC; James Loeb, secretary, Union for Democratic Action; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, expert on race relations, and labor leaders Philip Murray, Van A. Bittner, Lucy Randolph Mason and A. F. Whitney.

There are more than 100 other members including representatives from leading labor and progressive groups.

"HELL-BENT FOR ELECTION"

The "Defeatist Limited" (above) races with the "Win-the-War Special" in the UAW-CIO's new political animated cartoon movie, "Hell-Bent for Election." This exciting 15-minute movie can be rented by local unions at a low price. (See "At Your Service," below.)

• At Your Service •

MOVIES FOR UNION MEETINGS

HOW about showing movies in your local? Here are tips on how to get good 16 mm. films.

"HELL-BENT FOR ELECTION" is an animated cartoon, done in full colors, which shows two personified trains racing to see which gets onto Track 44 and so through to the end of the line. One is the outmoded 1929 limited, pulling a Jim Crow car, an apple stand and other junk. The other is the smooth running Win-the-War express, carrying arms for the battlefronts.

Joe Worker is at the switch—a hand switch bearing a round disk with a cross in the middle like a ballot. A sinister reactionary Congressman lures him aside, trying to befuddle him with drink, cigar smoke and double talk.

It looks bad for the express and the future, but Joe recovers his wits just in time, yanks the switch and Win-the-War speeds past looking more than ever like FDR, while 1929 goes on a sidetrack of history and disintegrates.

After seeing a preview of the film in Los Angeles, West Coast CIO leaders hailed it as "a powerful voice for labor-endorsed candidates" which in 15 minutes of laughs and excitement "tells the foundation facts on which the whole political action program is based."

The film, produced by the CIO's biggest union, the United Auto Workers, had its premier at the Democratic Convention. It was made by members of the AFL Screen Cartoonists Guild. Karen Morley, who assisted UCAPAWA in the tobacco organizing drive in Winston-Salem, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., was assistant in production.

HOW TO GET "HELL BENT FOR ELECTION": Your regional PAC office probably owns a print which it will loan you free. Also, the film may be rented from the UAW-CIO EDUCATION DEPT., 1224 Maccabees Bldg., Detroit 2, Michigan, or $10 a showing.

"BRIEF FOR INVASION" is a 30-minute motion picture produced especially for American war workers audiences.

High point is the footage of combat action by Armed Forces photographers who went right in with the first wave of troops.

This and other OFFICIAL INVASION SHOTS AND NEWEST CAPTURED ENEMY FILMS are available from the War Dept. To make arrangements to have these shown in your local, write to Motion Picture Branch, Industrial Services Division, War Dept., Room 1315, 1501 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

COST OF LIVING FILMS are available from district OPA offices, which usually can help you find a projector also.

"PRICE UNLIMITED" with Leon Errol, is a humorous account of what might happen if wartime price control and rationing were ended suddenly.

"SEATTLE STORY" tells how one city licked price rises to a great extent.

"BLACK MARKETING" is a factual account of illegal operations that make it tough to get meat at times.

"THE NEGRO SOLDIER" showing Negroes in the Army today, as well as highlights of Negro achievements throughout American history, may be secured from the Non-Theatrical Division, Office of War Information, Temporary Building "V," Room 2011, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

NAVY FILMS, such as "RETURN TO GUAM," "INVASION—NAZI VERSION," "BEHIND NAZI LINES," "YOUR SHIP IN ACTION" and many others may be had from Industrial Incentive Division, U. S. Navy Dept., 2118 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Ask them for the folder describing all available Navy films.

HOW TO GET PROJECTORS: By inquiring around town you can often get a loan of a projector and screen and a volunteer expert to show the film. Should this not succeed, a local photography store will usually rent you equipment and provide an operator at reasonable cost. The Government agencies themselves will often help you on arrangements—especially if you run into difficulty.

Most of these films run from 15 to 30 minutes.

Now It's FRAME-UP in Winston Salem

Appeals to race prejudice—Company-Union syrup—efforts to organize the public against CIO—court injunctions—THEY ALL FAILED.

"CAMEL" WORKERS ORGANIZED! They proved this giant open shop of the South could be organized. They voted CIO by 6,000 to 3,000 at the biggest cigarette factory in the world. They negotiated a contract with R. J. Reynolds.

NOW COMPANY-UNION LEADERS FRAME A CIO ORGANIZER! This latest effort to stop CIO will also fail. You can help spike this manuever!

The Story Of The Frame-Up

It's June 30, 1944, noontime.

At the Federal Courtroom in Winston-Salem, N. C., the morning session of the hearing before the War Labor Board panel is just completed. The dispute case is between the R. J. Reynolds workers, organized in the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO, and the R. J. Reynolds Company, giant Southern cigarette firm, makers of Camel Cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco. The Union is asking wage increases, union security, improved vacations, top seniority for Stewards—the unsettled points in the newly signed contract.

Union people gather in groups, speaking happily of their developing case in this public hearing. War Labor Board officials and panel members chat together. A group of "Company-Union" workers is present, and Company officials. There is no sign of commotion. CIO people are discussing a point in the hearing with Bill DeBerry, ace UCAPAWA organizer, one of the staunchest leaders in the drive to organize Reynolds since 1943.

The Scene Shifts.

The police appear at DeBerry's home that evening to serve him with a warrant for arrest. The charge? Having "assaulted" a white woman, Louise Johnson, notorious company union "stooge," at the hearing during the noon recess that day!

Police Court July 6.

These questions were not—and could not—be answered by DeBerry's accusers:

How could he assault a person who was standing several yards away, behind a rail, with someone

WILLIAM DEBERRY

standing between them, to boot?

Why was there not even a flicker of disturbance at the time of this alleged assault?

How could such an incident go unnoticed in a well-filled courtroom?

DeBerry was sentenced to 30 days.

State Superior Court, July 13 and 14.

The testimony of the accusers changes. This time they openly peddle incitement to race prejudice. The Solicitor, Earl McMichael, speaks with horror of the Union custom of addressing members as "Brothers" and "Sisters," becomes hysterically lyrical about all that has been "done for the n . . ." in Winston-Salem—hospitals, parks, etc.

The Superior Court returned a verdict of guilty and the judge, J. H. Clement, gave a sentence of 60 days on the road.

The Present.

The Union is organizing DeBerry's defense, will carry it to the highest court in the land if necessary, and to the American people.

This frame-up must be whipped:

CIO must not be pilloried after the long, successful fight to organize the notorious Reynolds open shop.

Provocations against the people of America must stop. They are intolerable in war-time, and disturbing to our hope of postwar progress.

Un-American, bigoted, anti-CIO groups must be defeated at every turn.

DeBerry must be cleared of this framed up charge.

You Can Help!

• Send a letter or resolution to George W. Coan, Jr., Mayor of Winston-Salem, City Hall, Winston-Salem, N. C., urging that he uses his influence immediately to put an end to this shocking frameup and see that proper steps are taken to insure justice in the courts.

• Send the same kind of letter or resolution to Governor Joseph M. Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tell both the Mayor and the Governor that this frameup should not be allowed to blacken the reputation of the city and the state.

• Make a contribution to help defray the expense of our campaign and of our appeals which we intend to carry to the Supreme Court, if necessary. Make checks payable to "DeBerry Defense Fund," and send them to UCAPAWA-CIO, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

(Reprinted from the pamphlet, just issued by UCAPAWA Research and Publications Dept.)

Tri-State Council Will Spur Local Activities

Winston-Salem, N. C.—At a meeting of twenty-nine delegates representing the organizing committees and locals of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia on August 20, a permanent Tri-State Council was initiated. Int. Pres. Donald Henderson and Secy.-Treas. Harold Lane were the principal speakers at the meeting.

Henderson said that the Council would be primarily instrumental in helping the locals cooperatively to carry out their work. It was decided that the Council is to be financed on the basis of 10 cents per month per member from each local. This assessment is to help the Council carry on its work and its share of the responsibility for servicing and organizing new workers.

A meeting of the Tri-State Council to elect officers will be held the first Sunday in October, in Richmond, Va. Chairman for the meeting will be Int. Org. Frank Green. Each local is entitled to send four delegates to the Tri-State Conferences.

In his opening address, Henderson told of the proposed reorganization of the locals in Winston-Salem. He also proposed a thorough check-up of the locals in Richmond and Suffolk for the purpose of consolidation.

Four weeks, beginning Labor Day, was designated as the period when every effort will be made to collect contributions of $1.00 from every CIO member and progressive citizen for PAC. Mass meetings and Shop Stewards' meetings will be held in every local to involve in this drive the active support of every person who wants the election of Roosevelt, Truman, and a Congress which will give them full support. "PAC express the majority feelings and interests of the American people," said Henderson.

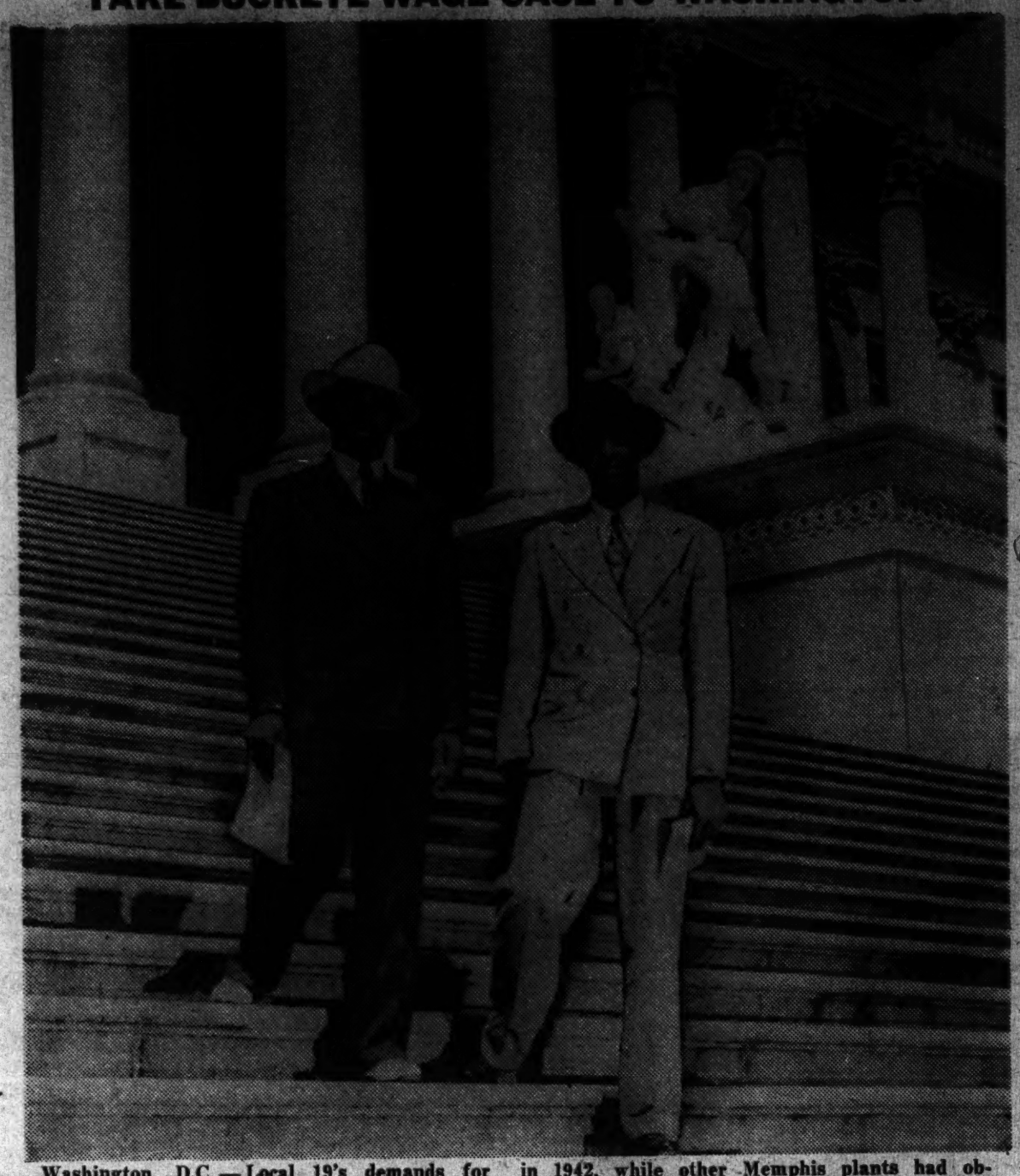
Lane announced the UCAPAWA Southern School to be held in Winston-Salem the third week in September. Between 40 and 50 UCAPAWA members are expected to attend.

School-Bells Ring For Southern Locals

SCHOOL bells are ringing for shop stewards, local leaders, and union officials of all UCAPAWA locals in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Southeastern Missouri. UCAPAWA Southern School will be held from Sept. 17 to Sept. 23, at 247½ N. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Here is an opportunity for Southern Locals to learn how to build a stronger union, to discuss their problems with other local leaders and benefit by the exchange of experiences. This kind of school is fun as well as stimulating. The program for the week includes discussions on contract problems, Shop Steward problems, union committees and their functions, community relations, etc. Techniques of using various types of publicity such as leaflets, radio, skits, etc. will be discussed, as well as the approach to and the importance of legislative and political activity. Some of the courses to be taught will be a "History of the Labor Movement," UCAPAWA history and policies, etc.

TAKE BUCKEYE WAGE CASE TO WASHINGTON



Washington, D.C. — Local 19's demands for wage increases in the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. (Jackson Ave. pulp plant) were brought to the the National War Labor Board in person by two of the workers of the Memphis plant, Ed Johnson and Roger Ford (above).

In meetings with public members of the National Board and Tennessee Congressmen, Brothers Johnson and Ford, assisted by UCAPAWA Washington Rep. Elizabeth Sasuly, spoke about the urgent need for increases of from 8c to 12c per hour in the Buckeye plant.

This is the Union's second appeal to the National WLB.

It is difficult to find the manpower to operate the plant, Johnson, Ford and Sasuly pointed out, because wages there are the same as they were in 1942, while other Memphis plants had obtained wage increases through the WLB. Over 900 workers are now employed in the Jackson Ave. plant which produces celanese for explosives.

The Union spokesmen emphasized that the cost of living in Memphis is higher than the national average. At present it stands at 29.2% above the 1935-39 cost of living average, while the national figure is 27.2% above this base period.

"It will be a very tough fight to get reconsideration of this case by the National Board after they have once upheld the Regional Board Directive Order," said Sister Sasuly. "However, our chances for obtaining it have been greatly increased by the trip of Brothers Johnson and Ford to Washington."

NLRB Stops Union-Busting At Consumers

By Anne Mathews, International Representative

Apopka, Fla.—The Consumer Lumber and Veneer Co.'s petition for an election was dismissed as a result of a six-day hearing in the Orange County Courthouse recently, at which the Regional NLRB issued a complaint against the Company for anti-union activities.

The testimony of Board witnesses unfolded a long history of anti-union activity on the part of the Company and its supervisors. As far back as June, 1943, when the Local 4 contract was hardly four months old, the supervisors were telling the workers about a new election to be held in December so the Union could be voted out.

It wasn't at all surprising, then, to learn when the Company witnesses took the stand, that the management never took the trouble to investigate the claims of a so-called "Workers Committee" that they represented a majority of the workers who did not wish to have their Union dues deducted. According to General Manager David Simpson, some twenty-two slips, asking that the Company stop deducting dues, mysteriously appeared on his desk one morning with a letter signed by the "Workers Committee."

Without further ado, the Company filed a petition with the NLRB for a new election. Among these twenty-two workers were daughters, sons, wives, and in-laws of anti-union foremen.

FANCY FINAGLING

As one of their defenses, the Company tried to prove that the Union was violating its own Constitution and By-laws by not having asked the Company, according to the contract, to dismiss the workers for non-payment of dues. This, mind you, after the Company had wilfully refused to deduct the dues and the WLB had to compel them to resume check-off.

It was further brought out in testimony, that at the time the Company filed the petition for an election, 151 out of 158 workers in the plant in January were on check-off.

Cited along with the Company in the Board's complaint were Art Karst, Chairman of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Orlando, and President of the Orange County Farm Bureau Federation; Roger Wells, attorney for United Growers' and Shippers' Assn.; and Thomas Kilgore, member of the Farm Bureau and resident of Apopka.

W. L. Sykes, formerly employed at the plant as a foreman, and daddy to Lucia Townsend, chairman of the "Workers Committee," told how he had sought the advice of the above three named "disinterested citizens" on how the Union could be gotten out of the plant.

The Company's petition for an election has been dismissed by the NLRB, and the check-off has been resumed in compliance with the War Labor Board's orders.

Local 4 Gains Union Rights For Hondurans

Apopka, Fla.—Within three days after their arrival at the plant of the Consumer Lumber & Veneer Co., 26 British Honduran workers became members of Local 4.

Upon questioning these workers with regard to the wages they were to be paid, Shop Chairman Fischer learned they would receive 40c an hour. Since this is below the Union scale, the matter was immediately taken up with the War Manpower Commission. The Union insisted that the Company be compelled to pay the Union scale in accordance with the rules and regulations of the WMC covering imported workers. We were assured that this would be done.

DISCUSS CONDITIONS

The question of living conditions, food and sanitation facilities for these men was also discussed with the WMC who advised that the Company would be expected to provide these things according to government standards.

Despite the somewhat false and flippant answer the Company gave to the question "Is there a labor union in the plant?", to which it responded "that is a question but if there is one, it would probably be Local 4," the Union informed the WMC that it would raise no objections to the Company having these workers since we are aware of the need for them.

This is the Company against whom the NLRB issued a complaint for anti-union activity which recently resulted in a 6-day hearing, and to whom the WLB had to issue three orders before they would extend the old contract and resume the check-off.

Notes from LOCALS

Thanks From FDR

19 **Memphis, Tenn. — In response to a telegram pledging full support for a fourth term to President Roosevelt, Local 19 received the following reply from William D. Hassett, Secretary to the President: "The President greatly appreciated your telegram of July 15, and has asked me to thank you and all the members of your organization for this expression of loyalty and confidence in his leadership."**

Joint PAC Meeting

55 **Middletown, Ohio—On Friday, Sept. 8, a joint meeting of the Steel Workers, Paper Workers and UCAPAWA Tobacco Workers unions was held at the Steel Workers Union headquarters. Jack Melhard of PAC addressed the meeting on the importance of political action.**

Int. Rep. O. H. Johnston told us of the experiences of many of the other UCAPAWA locals. He announced that our plans for a fair bonus system had been turned down by the WLB, but said that it might be adjusted in some other way.

By Jennie Stiver, Reporter

Amalgamate

75 **Houston, Texas — As of August 21, 1944, Locals 75 and 90 have amalgamated into Local 75. The following are the officers: Albert Richardson, Pres.; Rondo Williams, Secy.-Treas.; L. Mitchell, Rec. Secy.; and Armstrong Anderson, First Vice-Pres.**

Pledge Fund For PAC

78 **Salinas, Calif.—At a membership meeting held July 31, Local 78 passed a resolution endorsing the "Political Action Platform for 1944 and the Postwar" of the CIO, and pledged to support this program in the campaign to elect Pres. Roosevelt and a victory Congress by raising a fighting fund equal to $1.50 per member by Sept. 15.**

By Ethel Alcorn, Secy.-Treas.

Plant Party

92 **Indianapolis, Ind.—A party in celebration of the good relations between labor and management at the National Starch Co., was given by Local 92 on Saturday night, Aug. 19, at the plant. Owen Young, president of the Local, had charge of the party, attended by more than 200 persons.**

New Officers

254 **Fresno, Calif.—The following are the newly elected officers of Local 254: Harold Judson, Pres.; Enoch Washington, Secy.; Hiram George, Lonie Siles, and Sam Wilkes, Executive Board Members-at-Large.**

Frieder Plant NLRB Election Thrown Out

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The National Labor Relations Board, citing the use of anti-union tactics on the part of the Freider Cigar Co., recommended the nullification of the NLRB election at the plant recently.

After UCAPAWA had signed up the majority of the workers at the plant, and asked the NLRB for an election, the Company began to intimidate the pro-union workers. It permitted anti-union demonstrations in the plant, forced employees to remove CIO pins from their clothes, permitted anti-union signs to be scribbled on the walls of all the wash rooms, etc.

DISREGARDED WARNINGS

"Although they were told repeatedly not to interfere with the right of the workers to vote for the Union of their choice, the Company disregarded these warnings," said Int. Rep. Carmen Parente.

After a careful study of the situation, the Regional NLRB decided that the Company had violated the fair labor practice laws of the NLRB. However, since the Company denies these charges, a hearing of the NLRB will be held in Washington to hear the charges against the Company. If the National Board upholds the recommendations of the Regional NLRB, a date will be set for a new election.

Wage Raises Won For Two Laundries

Orlando, Fla.—The adoption of a progressive wage scale based on length of service came as a result of wage negotiations between Local 4 and the American Laundry and Cleaning Co.

Nineteen workers will immediately benefit by receiving from 1½c to 3c per hour increases, retroactive to June 17. Many other workers will also benefit before the end of the year.

This increase is the second obtained for these workers, through the Union, since the first of this year.

The Orlando Steam Laundry, with which the Union also has a contract, has agreed to the Union's demands for similar increases.

Servicemen Get Part Of Local's Back Pay Award

By Robert Galvan, Reporter

San Diego, Calif. — Private Joe Alonzo and 2nd Class Cook Philip Torre, USN, were on hand at the membership meeting of Local 64 to receive their share of the $56,000 back pay awarded recently to the workers of Van Camp Cannery. The Local had voted to give $5.00 to each of its members in the Armed Forces.

The two Union brothers were very proud of the Union for its fine work. They expressed their deep gratitude for the awards and told the membership to keep up the good work. Predicting the fall of Nazi Germany in the very near future, they said they were anxiously looking forward to their return to civilian life.

UNION'S GAINS

The awards were made by Joe Salazar, Pres. Local 64, and Dixie Tiller, West Coast Regional Director. Brother Tiller told of the gains made by our Union and assured our members in the Armed Forces, and all the boys on the fighting fronts, that our gains were their gains. Returning servicemen will not be required to pay an initiation fee to the Union, and their jobs and seniority rights will be safeguarded.

MORE CABBAGE FOR WAR

Fullerton, Calif.—Conscious of the growing food requirements of the Army and the liberated areas of Europe, the Labor Management Committee at Huston & Baetz, makers of dehydrated cabbage, is working out an incentive plan based on increased production. The Committee composed of (reading from l. to r. front row) Nellie Helmick, Local 2 Steward; Clara Boldon, Steward; Alice Stout; Effie Jackson, Steward; and (back row) K. W. Ranney, owner-manager; William Neukaemper; held its first meeting on Aug. 25. Local 2's contract with the Company, signed June 15, provides for wage increases, time and one half after forty hours, time and one half on the sixth day of work, vacations with pay, stand-by time, check-off and a Labor Management Committee.

Chicago CIO Talks Politics

By E. Christie, Office Secretary, Local 194

Chicago, Ill.—Vital issues affecting the happiness and wellbeing of thousands of Chicago workers were discussed at a meeting of more than 3,000 shop stewards and other CIO officials which was sponsored by the Chicago CIO Industrial Union Council. Local 194 was well represented. Key speakers were CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman and Raymond S. McKeough, Regional Political Action Director.

McKeough urged that efforts to get voters to register be speeded up. He told the delegates that solution of the issues before the meeting could be obtained only through a realistic political action program.

NEED FOR 17c INCREASE

Pressman, in his report on the need for the revision of the Little Steel Formula to allow a 17c an hour general increase, pointed out that Pres. Roosevelt called for stabilization of prices back in Sept., 1942, and had warned that if left unchecked, at the rate they were going up, prices would be up 15% by the Spring of the following year.

Experts of the WLB, in an attempt to plug the gaps in the report on rising prices by the bureau of Labor Statistics, also made a survey and found that the minimum rise in the cost of living since 1941 has been 30%. Pressman felt that this figure was still too low and said that the CIO estimated that the rise has been more nearly 45%.

The CIO in asking for a 17c an hour increase is merely trying to offset the rise in the cost of living—then the line should be held on both prices and wages.

ANNUAL WAGE

The drive launched by the Steel Workers for an annual wage to be based on a 40-hour week at the average rate of pay was the next issue Pressman discussed.

The guaranteed annual wage which the workers are asking for is only a tiny fraction of the annual wage which the Corporations have already been guaranteed.

Furthermore, we all know that in order to keep from having chaos and depression after this war, the production of goods and services must be maintained at the same level that was reached during the war. This means that workers must make a stable and adequate income in order to buy a good share of the materials being produced.

PLANNED RECONVERSION

Finally, Pressman reported on the need for maintaining maximum war production and stable employment, as provided for in the original Kilgore Bill. The urgency for planned reconversion is highlighted by Donald Nelson's estimate that there will be a 40% cutback in industry upon the collapse of Germany.

The Chicago Tribune was attacked for the dangerous role it was playing as "Hitler's bridgehead on the Chicago River."

Resolutions were passed on the basis of the preceding discussions, and those who attended the meeting went away determined to act and carry those resolutions into effect.

Fruit and Vegetable News

Politics On The Agenda For Energetic Local 78

By Earl Montgomery, Reporter

Salinas, Calif.—Local 78 has swung into Political Action in a big way. There are two registrars in the office all day long registering members and others who come to the Union office.

The Local also has the distinction of having one of its members, Loretta Taylor, a delegate at the recent State Democratic Convention.

A committee from the Local was invited to attend a banquet of over 130 people in honor of Senator Sheridan Downey. After the dinner, a committee from the AFL and our Committee (Ethel Alcorn, Chuck Feller, and Opal Cochran) met with Downey to go over the problems confronting us. Both the AFL and the CIO are using every effort to defeat the vicious anti-union "Right to Work" proposition which is coming up on the ballot.

200 CONTRACTS UP

Local 78 is in the process of renegotiating about 200 contracts in the States of California and Arizona. The Salinas, Watsonville, Hollister contract is before the WLB for approval. Negotiations for a new contract at D'Ariggo Bros. for broccoli and celery has started, and as the Union has exceptionally good relations with the Company, renewal of the contract should go smoothly and improvements in wages are expected.

Jack Frost, Local 78 Pres., is in charge of renewing the pear, peach, and tomato contracts in the northern part of California.

Several points of grievance that could not be settled in our contracts are in the hands of an Arbitrator whose decision is expected about the middle of September.

LABOR SCHOOL

On Aug. 20 the Labor School held its first class. Classes meet on Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m. Refreshments are served and some fine movies are shown.

The business agents and organizers of Local 78 are as follows: Jack Frost, also Pres.; Charlie Law, also Vice-Pres.; Earl Montgomery, Vice-Pres.; Al Couch, Herschel Hancock, Carrie Hawkins, and Walter Sims. Charles (Chuck) Feller, Int. Rep., is also part of our organizing staff.

Citrus Drive Stymies Newspaper Slanders

Fullerton, Cal.—The UCAPAWA Citrus Workers Organizing Committee has put itself on record for cooperation with the Orange County sheriff's office here as the first step toward its goal of peaceful organizing. In the face of anti-union threats and incitements to lawlessness on the part of reactionary local newspapers, a committee of union representatives will meet with Sheriff Jesse L. Elliott.

Sheriff Elliott made his position in favor of friendly relations with unions clear when he wrote:

"In all labor disputes of any kind, this office is non-partisan.

"If and when violence has been committed, this office moves in and takes active charge, regardless of who may be at fault.

"Our association with the different heads of the American Federation of Labor in this county has been splendid and at your convenience I would be glad to have a committee from your organization call and talk all phases of your activities over with me.

"A telephone call to me at my office, and I will arrange to be present at the office at that time."

The letter was signed "Jessie L. Elliott, sheriff, Orange County."

The CWOC organizing campaign, now well under way, attracted the attention of the local reactionary papers who resorted to name-calling and "promises" that Orange County would never be unionized. This was later followed by editorials calling on the county's citizens to take their own measures to see that the drive failed.

UCAPAWA Int. Vice-Pres. Luisa Moreno and Int. Rep. Pat Verble pointed out that the CWOC drive is completely open and aboveboard.

NLRB Spikes Ind. Mushroom Company-Union

By Alice Powell, Field Rep.

Terre Haute, Ind.—After investigating charges of unfair labor practices filed against the Indiana Mushroom Co. by UCAPAWA, Joseph Kulkis, field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, discovered in existence a company union headed by Leo Goodman, a foreman in the plant; Miss Kester, a floorlady; and office manager, Farr.

As a result, the NLRB ordered the Company to withdraw recognition from the company union and to post a notice to that effect. The UCAPAWA organizing drive, already begun at the plant, can now go ahead full steam, with the assurance that the company will not interfere in the right of the workers to organize.

Local 18 Wins Check-Off In WLB Ruling

By W. H. Wheeler, Reporter

DeKalb, Ill.—Denying the appeal of the California Packing Corp. to prevent checkoff and call-in pay, the National War Labor Board sent the case back to the Regional Board which reaffirmed its decision in favor of the Union.

Local 18 has finished the early corn pack and pea pack. The pea pack amounted to 231,000 cases, and the early corn pack was 89,000 cases. Since the recent rains in this section, it is now thought that the late corn pack (which is just starting) will be as large as last year.

The Local reports the recent purchase of a $100.00 War Bond.

Workers Needed For Food Processing

Washington, D. C. — Employment in food processing rose from 142,000 in late June to 183,000 in the week ending July 21, the War Manpower Commission reports. An estimated 324,000 full time workers will be needed through September, the Commission added.

UCAPAWA MIKE SAYS:

We're Fighting For Prosperity

"MY wife Betty is just like the Union," Tom Brady said to UCAPAWA Mike as they smoked their pipes on the Brady's back porch. "She's always giving me advice."

"It must be good advice, then," said Betty, coming out with a tray of lemonade for the visitors. "Have something to drink, folks."

Mike and Mollie took their drinks and smiled. "Don't you think the Union ought to give any advice?" Mike asked.

Don't Like to Be Told

"Well," said Tom, "I don't like to be told what to do outside of my job. I don't think the Union has the right to tell anybody who to vote for. Unions should stay out of politics."

"That's just what the Chamber of Commerce is saying," Betty said.

"You agree, Tom, that unions should fight for higher wages and better working conditions," said Mike.

"Naturally," answered Tom.

"And that workers would be in a pretty tough spot if they tried to win their demands without a union."

"Of course," answered Tom.

"Well," said Mike, "with all the progress that our Union has won for us, what good will it all be if we have another depression after the war and you and I lose our jobs?"

"That's what I always tell him," Betty whispered to Mollie. "I always say, 'you've got a job now alright, but what about after the war?'"

"I don't see the connection, Mike," argued Tom.

Look Into Future

"Look," said Mike. "When the Union fights for a wage increase, that's an immediate problem. But the Union wouldn't be worth a wooden nickel if it didn't look into the future to guarantee that this wage increase will stick.

"The candidates that we elect this November will be the ones who will decide what happens to the country when we go from war to peacetime production," Mike continued. "If they don't believe in a good reconversion program, millions of people will lose their jobs. Veterans will have to go on relief."

"We'll be back to the old Hoover apple-selling days," added Mollie.

"Okay," said Tom, "so I'll vote for the right man. What has the Union got to do with it?"

"Not every worker knows who the right man is," answered Mike. "And we wouldn't know from reading the hate-Roosevelt press. And not every worker realizes how important it is to cast his vote. So the unions are giving us the information about our candidates. The unions can tell us which Congressmen are friends of labor and which of them are out to cut to pieces all the gains that we have made under Roosevelt's leadership."

"And we're reminding everybody to register to vote," Mollie said. "That's the first job for every union man and every citizen."

"Tom Brady!" Betty suddenly cried. "That reminds me that you and I haven't gone to register yet!"

"Do you have to shame me in front of our friends?" asked Tom, abashed. "You know how much overtime I've been putting in."

Register Tonight

"That's an old excuse," said Betty. "You're going to listen to me and the Union this time, Tom. We're going out to register tonight."

"I always said," Tom winked to Mike and Mollie, "I've got a good wife and a good Union."

What to do about Reconversion:

With the inadequate George Reconversion bill now in conference, this is the time to fight for:

- A statement that full employment and rising standards of living are the objectives of the bill.
- Establishment of retraining and re-employment programs with provisions for transporting war workers.
- Unemployment insurance for packingshed and federal workers.
- Loans or advances to local governments to help them plan postwar public works.

Call upon President Roosevelt to outline the steps that must be included in an adequate reconversion program. It will be necessary now to introduce new measures into Congress covering increased unemployment insurance on a uniform federal scale.

Wire the following Senate and House conferees to adopt the above constructive measures: (in the Senate) Walter George (D., Ga.), David Walsh (D., Mass.), Arthur Vandenburg (R., Mich.), and Robert Taft (R., O.); (in the House) Robert Doughton (D., N.C.), Jere Cooper (D., Tenn.), Wesley Disney (D., Okla.), John Dingell (D., Mich.), Harold Knutson (R., Minn.), Daniel Reed (R., N.Y.) and Roy Woodruff (R., Mich.).

Minimum Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

in this measure, since the present policies of the War Labor Board make increases for newly organized workers in substandard field virtually impossible. Under its present policies, the WLB allows increases up to 50c per hour on Form Ten (voluntary wage agreements), but it is much stricter in dispute cases. Thus, it is now possible for companies to engage in union-busting tactics by giving increases up to 50c to keep a union out of its plants, while the union has to battle for months to get a 50c minimum—and then may not get it.

POLITICAL ISSUE

The question of decent wages and adequate purchasing power for American workers, as championed in the Pepper Minimum Wage Resolution, has already become a key political issue.. Decent wages are important from the standpoint of our war effort and, still more important in terms of full production after the war. Without purchasing power at home, in addition to foreign trade, we cannot have full production and prosperity.

TELL SENATORS

Labor will judge every political candidate in terms of his stand on this resolution. Unions have been urged to tell their Senators to support the Pepper measure and to write Sen. Pepper and Sen. Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Labor and Education Committee, asking for early hearings on the resolution.

Pepper Speaks For Workers In The South

Washington, D. C.—Speaking in the Senate on behalf of the Kilgore-Murray reconversion bill on Aug. 10, Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida championed the cause of labor in the Southern States, where wages and benefits have always lagged behind the standards of the rest of the country.

". . . Ever since I have been a member of the Senate," Pepper said, "I have had to experience humiliation every time a bill came up involving such questions as that now before the Senate, for it was said that wages had to be lowered and salaries had to be lowered and that benefits had to be lowered to my beloved Southland, because we were expected to continue to preserve a measure of penury and poverty.

"My God, Mr. President, when will all areas of the country be emancipated; when will they become wholly American and when will we legislate for the Nation, and not, with caution and timid reserve, about certain areas and sections of the country that need most the strong arm of the Nation's assistance? . . ."

—OR YOU CAN'T MARCH TO THE VOTING BOOTH NEXT NOVEMBER

The Dingell Jingle

(Tune: Jingle, Jangle, Jingle)

Pass the bill by Wagner-Murray-Dingell,
It protects us from cradle to the grave.
Let our pockets jingle, jangle, jingle
With all the doctor's fees that we can save.

CHORUS:
Oh, Congressmen
Oh, Congressmen
Pass the bill and don't conspire or we'll help you to retire.
Pass the bill by Wagner-Murray-Dingell
It protects us from cradle to the grave.

Security—From The Cradle To The Grave

What the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill Will Do for You (Part 3)

THIS is the last of a series of articles that the News has been carrying on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. Once you acquaint yourself with the provisions of the bill, we feel sure you'll join in the campaign to bring this measure to the attention of the public.

Besides introducing and extending social security to broader fields such as maternity benefits, unemployment insurance, medical insurance, hospitalization insurance, etc.; the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill makes important improvements on already existing social security legislaton.

Old Age, Death Benefits

TAKE the problem of providing for the aged: At the present time, a person covered by Social Security (and that leaves out agricultural workers, farmers, small businessmen, domestic employees, etc.), who reaches 65 years of age can only receive between a minimum of $10 and a maximum of $85 per month. What if he has a family to provide for on such a small sum of money? It's barely enough to help him care for himself. No wonder so many older people become burdens on their children, or continue to work long after they are physically unable.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill extends the minimum to $20 per person monthly, plus increases according to the number of dependents. In addition, the vast majority of people needing this type of insurance are covered by it; agricultural workers, farmers, small businessmen, and other self-employed people.

The retirement age for men is 65 years, and for womer it is 60 years.

Should a worker be permanently disabled before he reaches the retirement age, he would receive cash benefits equal to the old-age allotment.

Upon the death of the head of a family, dependents receive a monthly cash allowance *plus* a lump-sum death benefit to cover the cost of funeral expenses. Even if the worker has no family, the person who pays his funeral expenses is entitled to the lump-sum death payment.

For Example:

SO, let's see what all this means for John Johnson who is the head of a family of four. John, let's suppose, has been insured for five years under the Wagner-Murray bill. At the age of 65 he makes an average wage of $40 per week, and is now ready to retire and enjoy a monthly income of $117. Do you know anyone in his position who could afford to retire now? We are used to thinking of persons retiring who are bank presidents, or Wall Street brokers. Well, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would make it possible for everyone to retire in comfort at a reasonable age.

Should John at any time die, his family would get monthly cash benefits of $105, plus the lump-sum payment. This means that his dependent wife and children will be provided for until they are able to provide for themselves.

John is an average worker; the benefits you and your family are entitled to depend on your salary, the number of years that you are covered by social insurance, how many dependents you have, etc.

The provisions in this bill assure every aged and dependent person at least a minimum income for life. It is a preventive measure against unnecessary suffering.

How Much Will It Cost?

WHERE is the money coming from? How much will it cost me? Who is going to run the machinery? These may be some questions that are in your mind.

The provisions of the bill are to be administered by a single NATIONAL Social Security Board with branch offices in each area.

A "pay-as-you-go" insurance plan, the contributions would come from employer, employee, and government. Two percent of our pay already goes toward social security protection, yet the benefits we can get today are only a fraction of what the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would give us. For the increased insurance protection, we would have to contribute 6% of our pay.

But 6% of our pay is a small price to pay when it means the cancelling out of doctor bills, hospital bills, the costs of old age dependency, weeks of unemployment, etc.

The employer would contribute 6% of the total payroll.

Self-employed people would contribute 7% of their yearly earnings.

The government would contribute whatever necessary to cover the insurance of war veterans. And with the end of the war, it is possible that the government would be able to contribute larger amounts in order to relieve the lower-paid workers.

Senator Wagner, the originator of the bill, calls this "high-quality protection . . . at the lowest possible cost, by nation-wide cooperative means." Let's start cooperating right now—the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill needs the support of every-one who wants peace and plenty to come true.

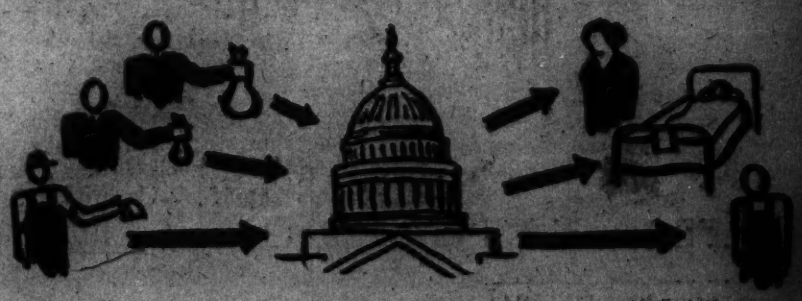
Do You Want:

- More adequate unemployment insurance?
- Hospitalization and medical insurance for the whole family?
- Maternity benefits?
- Old age and survivor's insurance?
- Temporary and permanent disability benefits?
- Do you want these benefits to be guaranteed to all veterans of this war, too?—Then, here is

What to Do:

- Every Local Union, and individual members and friends as well, should write to your Congressman urging him to support the Murray - Wagner - Dingell Bill;
- Write to Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and to Congressman Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, for an immediate hearing on the bill;
- Urge your Governor to take a stand in favor of the bill.

Where the Money Is Coming From



THE NIGHTMARES OF HOOVERISM CAN RETURN UNLESS AMERICAN LABOR WAKES UP AND ACTS.

UCAPAWA Rallies Behind CIO-PAC

Philadelphia, Pa.—Calling upon all Local Unions to support the national CIO PAC campaign for financial contributions, Pres. Donald Henderson, in a letter to all Local presidents and UCAPAWA representatives, stressed the necessity of electing Roosevelt and a progressive, pro-labor Congress.

"This election campaign is a matter of dollars and cents, and bread and butter, as well as the survival of our trade union organizations," Henderson stated. "Deweyism and a reactionary Congress means Hooverism, unemployment, union-smashing legislation and chaos on the field of International relations and world peace."

Enclosed in this message was the following Political Action program adopted at the CIO Executive Board meeting on Aug. 16:

1. Four weeks, commencing Labor Day, September 4th, shall be specifically designated as the period during which every effort will be made by the entire CIO to obtain the voluntary contribution of $1 from every single member of the CIO and all other progressive citizens who seek the election of President Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman as Vice-President and a Congress which will provide President Roosevelt with the fullest support.

2. During this period, mass meetings and particularly meetings of shop stewards should be convened in every single industrial center throughout the nation where the CIO has members, to assure the successful prosecution of this program.

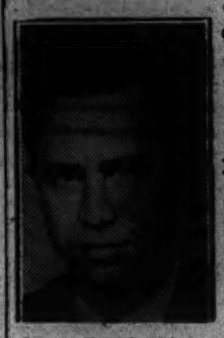
3. In all the industrial centers where such meetings are to be held, the Regional Directors of the CIO, the State and City CIO Councils and the officials of the various CIO unions shall meet for the purpose of designating a committee that would have as its major and prime task the calling of such meetings and the formulation of necessary plans and programs to obtain the maximum voluntary contributions and the registration of every single eligible voter within their area.

Victory in the November elections now depends upon the active support of the entire CIO membership. With this assured, nothing can stop the victorious march of the people behind our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Forward March! by HAROLD J. LANE, Secretary-Treasurer

INVEST A DOLLAR IN SECURITY

THE greatest voluntary contribution campaign in the history of the labor movement is now on. The goal is a contribution of one dollar from every member of our Union which will protect the gains of the past 12 years and insure postwar employment and security for all.



This buck from every member will guarantee that 5,000,000 workers can win against 5: the Pews, the Sloans, the Queenys, the Rockefellers, the DuPonts. While the contribution of one dollar will not be large from an individual standpoint, our numbers are great and we can demonstrate that when we put our dollars together, we can obtain better results than all of Pew's millions. The worker's funds will be used to help elect a decent Congress along with President Roosevelt and Truman.

Look At Record

We must look at the record; a record of accomplishments and achievements of the Roosevelt administration, and when we vote for Congressmen, we vote on their record whether they supported the program or if they were against it.

Under Hoover and his do-nothing policy, the people were unemployed, the banks were closing left and right, farmers were losing their homes, labor was working for starvation wages when it did work.

I am certain that many of the food and tobacco workers can recall the days when they were working for as low as 10c and with no time-and-a-half for overtime. We had no Social Security laws, no unemployment insurance but on the contrary, we had soup lines and bread kitchens and many of the men who fought in the last war were selling apples on street corners. Labor had no right to organize and bargain collectively, and to carry a Union book was practically illegal except in certain skilled trades.

Money Guaranteed

Almost the first thing that Roosevelt did upon his election was to immediately take steps to save checking systems. There were 5,775 bank failures in the four years of the Hoover administration with a loss to depositors and stock holders of more than three billion dollars. Today we can bank our money (and the majority of people have some money in the bank) and our deposits are guaranteed by the government up to $2,500.

Under Roosevelt's leadership we established the HOLC (Home Owner's Loan Corp.) which saved approximately 3,000,000 homes from foreclosure.

Low-Cost Housing

Under Roosevelt's leadership, the FHA (Federal Housing Administration) was established and many of our citizens were aided in purchasing new homes and farms at no cost to the government.

Tremendous progress has been made in the electrification of rural areas of the REA (Rural Electrical Administration) which has given electricity to twice as many farmers in the last eight years as were given electricity in the previous 50 years.

Can you remember the "dust bowl days," when our land was being blown to the four winds and the migration of the dirt farmers was taking place? This problem was met through the provision of water facilities for more than 3,530,000 acres of arrid land and through soil conservation measures. We have rescued this type of land, to the extent that more than 30 million acres are now in production in the war effort.

The FSA (Farm Security Administration) has gone a long way towards checking the previously dastardly growth of farm tenancy. 950,000 farmers have been led out of despair and back into a productive life.

Who can there be to criticize the TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) with its accomplishment of twenty-one dams, and the reduction of electricity power rates all over the country, besides having provided flood control, opening of new lands to the farmers, and 12 billion kilowatt hours of electricity without which we could not have done a job on our war production.

Jobs and Wages

Take a moment to remember the Hoover days of unemployed mass meetings, parades, hunger marches, bonus marches—because we had no jobs and nothing with which to feed our families.

Under Roosevelt, the WPA was established, which provided jobs for many people who otherwise perhaps would have starved. Equally important, it added some tremendously valuable items of wealth to our country such as improved roads, and bridges, dams, public buildings, playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, and recreational centers of all kinds.

We, in our Union especially, realized great benefits from the passing of the Wage and Hour Law which provides a floor for wages, and a ceiling for hours. Countless thousands of workers under our jurisdiction received substantial wage increases just because of the enactment of this law alone.

Social Security

What about the Social Security Law? Prior to the Roosevelt administration the poor houses were jammed to the rafters and the people had no security in their old age. Today, there are countless thousands of American citizens who are drawing pensions. The improvement of the Social Security Law, such as the provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, would eventually eliminate the blight of poorhouses on American society.

What the Sam Hill could we have done without the Wagner Act? Without the right to organize? Without the right to have elections to determine bargaining agencies? Without collective bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions through the organization of a union of our own free will and choosing.

Is there anyone to say that the labor movement could have grown to its present size without the Wagner Act and a progressive Administration?

Certainly there can be no one to say that the farmers have been neglected by Roosevelt. Probably no other class of American citizens has benefitted nearly as much as the farmer.

Today, the gross farm income is almost 20 billion dollars, or approximately four times the income during the Hoover days.

Why you couldn't even get a decent glass of beer before Roosevelt!

Future At Stake

I have cited some of the accomplishments, some of the progress made in the past 12 years. By the contribution of your one dollar, you can help guarantee along with millions of other Americans that the above record of accomplishments will be improved and extended during the coming period.

We must throw our entire strength behind Roosevelt and Truman, and behind candidates for Congress who are pledged to not only protect the past gains of the American people but who are dedicated to carry out the people's program during the postwar period.

If you don't want bread lines for the hungry, Hoover shacks for the homeless, apple-selling for the jobless, starvation pay for those with jobs, bayonets for hungry veterans, no jobs for Union members—then give.

Defeat Hooverism

Give your ONE DOLLAR to your Shop Steward. He has receipt books. You will receive a receipt and with full knowledge that your money is going collectively with millions of dollars with other Americans to defeat Hooverism and Deweyism.

In 1944, our coming election, the Republican Old Guard, the Pews, and the DuPonts are willing to spend millions to try and elect Dewey. They want Dewey because he is pledged to go back to the so-called good old days of Hooverism. We certainly don't want that.

Give your buck today to help elect Roosevelt and a people's Congress!

THE ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN TICKET has gained the support of the nation's leading artists and scientists. Shown here, left to right, are Sen. Claude Pepper, Helen Keller, famous blind author, Mrs. Pepper and Jo Davison, noted sculptor, who heads the Independent Voters' Committee of the Arts and Scientists for Roosevelt. More than 700 have already pledged support.

DRAMA IN PARIS STREETS

(FP)

Like a scene from the old gangster films, but more earnest, sharpshooters of the French Forces of the Interior went into pitched battle with Nazi and French fascist snipers in the streets of Paris.

How Unionists Liberated Paris

By Ellen Anderson, for Federated Press

PARIS is again French, liberated by her own citizens. Rising against the German oppressors, the Parisian resistance movement, aided by the police force which went over as a unit to the underground, fortified the Ile de la Cite and fought in the streets from house to house.

Behind the spectacular fury of this great uprising lies the untiring work of thousand of men, women and even children. Stunned at first by the sudden impact of Nazi invasion, Paris was quiet in the first days of enemy occupation. But as the population gradually came to the realization of the meaning of conquest, the idea of resistance took shape and grew.

Gradually the revolt began to assume definite patterns. There was the clandestine press—newspapers rarely printed twice in the same place, newspapers whose entire staff worked in complete anonymity, whose distribution was punishable by death. There was a network of spies whose duties were to collect information about German activities and strengthen and transmit it through a regular communications system to military authorities outside of France.

There was organized sabotage in the factories in and near Paris and on the railway lines serving the city. There were guerrillas who disposed of German soldiers in the subways, in the parks, on dark streets. And there were underground railways to smuggle men and women out of occupied France into England and Spain.

CGT Appeals to Parisians

THE resistance worked without regard for party lines or social class, with labor groups naturally playing an important role. Knowing that internal dissensions had no place in their common struggle against oppression, all groups listened to the common appeals to slow or sabotage production, to prevent deportations to Germany, to hold general strikes, to commemorate Armistice Day, July 14 and May 1, the French Labor Day.

With prices rising, with rations cut to the point of virtual starvation, with many commodities unattainable except at the fantastic prices demanded by the black market, the plight of the French worker was rapidly becoming more and more unbearable. And, in addition to these material difficulties, he lived under the constant threat of deportation for forced labor in Germany.

A pamphlet issued during the summer of 1943 by the associated labor unions of the French General Federation of Labor (CGT), a powerful union group working in close cooperation with the Christion Trade Union Assn., urged:

"Our great General Federation of Labor calls upon you, each and every one, to unite in organizing labor and in taking action for the liberation of France, for voicing your demands and for regaining the liberties which belonged to labor unions and to democracy . . .

"Demand an increase in wages and better food rations! Go ahead, even if you have to strike, which is what our enemy dreads most. Keep on committing more sabotage! Refuse to toil for the German war machine. Sabotage factories, power plants, railroads, etc.! Strike the enemy with ever harder and more frequent blows. Disorganize German production! Paralyze German transportation!

"Prepare yourselves, through resolute daily action and an ever stronger unity, to drive out the enemy, to punish traitors, to be the most passionate fighters in the national uprising which, as General de Gaulle has said, is inseparable from liberation."

This was the ever-repeated challenge of the unions and the workers were ready to meet it. The threat of strikes was feared by the Germans who desperately needed every atom of French production to meet the demands of the Nazi war machine. Uncounted workers were saved from deportation to Germany by mass strikes. Lists of collaborators published in the labor press served as a guide to quiet killings in the night.

Paris Is Free Again

IN THE railway yards, three trains carrying German supplies were burned, another was blown up, two others were damaged. Two carloads of munitions, camouflaged with straw coverings, were set on fire and exploded. About a quarter of a mile of track was torn up. An oil and gas depo a storehouse for tires, a German postoffice were all dynamited. Many other supply depots were destroyed. But these acts were only a preview of the fate awaiting the Germans.

Supreme moment of triumph for the Paris resistance movement came on Aug. 23 when it switched from scattered acts of rebellion to open warfare against the Nazis. Signal for the uprising was a strike by railroad workers who lay down on the tracks to prevent the trains from moving supplies up to the front for the German army. Their action was followed by the now historic mobilization of an army of 50,000 patriots who, together with American soldiers, restored Paris to the realm of free cities.

UNION MEN IN UNIFORM

Oct. 15 Is Deadline For Overseas Xmas Gifts

CHRISTMAS may be four months away, but if you want to be sure that the boys overseas have a Merry Christmas, you'd better start playing Santa Claus right away. Packages must be mailed between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15. They should weigh no more than five pounds, and measure no more than 15 inches in length, or 36 inches in length and girth combined.

GI Joe might like a windproof cigarette lighter, a pipe, or a moisture proof tobacco pouch. (Tobacco and cigarettes are usually easily obtained.) Paper-bound books are always a welcome gift.

More expensive gifts that are highly desired are waterproof, shockproof watches, fountain pens, writing portfolios, dog tag chains of silver or non-tarnishable metal, etc.

Very practical gifts are canvas shower slippers, large unbreakable mirrors, and pocket combs.

And don't forget his biggest thrill — a pocket-size folder containing snapshots of the family.

GI Jane would appreciate a package of her favorite cosmetics. But be sure they are packed in unbreakable, leakproof containers. Bobby pins, a sewing kit or toilet kit, a pair of soft bedroom slippers are also gifts to please her feminine heart. Stockings should be wrapped in cellophane to resist insects.

For the Pacific islands and Australia a bathing suit and cap are suggested. Underclothes sent to that area should be cotton, since ants eat rayon.

To fill out her package, enclose cleansing tissues, soap leaves, clothesline and pins (small ones), and a flashlight.

Don't send things that are not useful. Food should be sent in airtight tins.

These suggestions were drawn up by Red Cross workers who have been overseas and who know what is most useful and most welcome to the boys and girls serving overseas.

GI Joe Says:

From a fighting front—"To you and all the Union Members of Local 80, I send my thanks for the letters and Union newspapers which you have sent me since I have been in the service," says serviceman Raymond L. Garrett, member of Local 80 in a letter to Anthony Valentino, Business Agent of the local.

"They have given me a chance to know some of the things that have been going on in my absence. I am going to be one happy person in this world when the war is over with, and you can bet my chin is up, and will always be up.

"Tell the Union and workers of Campbells Soup Co. I send them my best wishes and Good Luck. You have my respect and best wishes always, my friend, for the wonderful job you have been doing yourself. I am always glad to hear from you all."

Army to Notify Vets' Employers

Washington, D.C.—In order to assist discharged servicemen in returning to their civilian jobs, cards will be sent to previous employers notifying them of the man's separation from the Army, the War Dept. nas announced.

The cards will contain the name of the individual, date of separation and date of birth. This system is intended as a service to business and veterans.

LOCAL 78 HONOR ROLL

Salinas, Calif.—The pictures below show a few of Local 78's members in the service. They were taken from the huge picture Honor Roll that hangs in the Local's headquarters. When asked how they were able to get the pictures, Sec'y Ethel Alcorn replied, "When our boys come in to say 'goodbye' we ask them to send us a picture in uniform. Sometimes we get pictures from relatives or friends. When the boys come home on furlough, they always call at our office and are very proud to see their pictures in our Honor Roll."

BASS DOBBINS

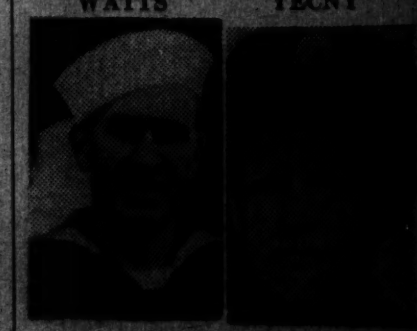
JAMES BROWN

PACE REDNER

BOZARTH BLACK

SCHEUER TREDENICK

WATTS YECNY



BORDGES CLEMENS

TELL SERVICEMEN TO VOTE

Sailor Danny Deaver, Aviation Radio Mechanic 2/c, is shown above (center) at the International Office where he dropped in for a chat on a recent leave. An "old timer" and leader of packingshed Local 78, Deaver talked over the war and the Union with Int. Pres. Donald Henderson (left) and Int. Secy.-Treas. Harold J. Lane (right). When servicemen talk about their future after the war, Deaver said, they talk in terms of getting jobs and earning a living. Youngsters in the Navy who never had jobs before are thinking about following up the trades they are learning in the service. But not enough of them are thinking in terms of political issues, Deaver pointed out. The unions should urge their members in the service to vote and should help them get their ballots. The CIO is gaining greater respect everywhere through PAC. Later, in the News office, Brother Deaver told us: "I want to see Roosevelt in for another term because of all the progress made under his administration. I remember too well the bread lines and soup lines under Hoover's presidency . . . All I can say for Dewey is he's a good lawyer." Deaver served in the merchant marine during the last war, and he enlisted in the Navy in August, 1942, "when the war news was getting bad."